

Tables 4 & 5

Table 4 (revised 2003)
Association between SLE and silica exposure from farming and trades combined*

Exposure group†	Cases (n = 265) N (%)	Controls (n = 355) N (%)	Odds Ratio‡ (95% CI)
All participants			
None	126 (48)	199 (56)	Reference
Very low	51 (19)	86 (24)	0.8 (0.5-1.2)
Low	34 (13)	34 (10)	1.3 (0.8-2.4)
Medium	40 (15)	30 (8)	1.7 (1.0-3.2)
High	14 (5)	6 (2)	3.8 (1.2-11.6)
Women			
None	121 (50)	187 (58)	Reference
Very low	51 (21)	82 (26)	0.8 (0.5-1.3)
Low	29 (12)	26 (8)	1.2 (0.6-2.3)
Medium	31 (13)	23 (7)	1.6 (0.8-3.0)
High	8 (3)	3 (1)	2.7 (0.6-11.8)
Men			
None	5 (20)	12 (35)	Reference
Very low	0 (0)	4 (12)	NC
Low	5 (20)	8 (24)	1.9 (0.4-9.7)
Medium	9 (36)	7 (21)	3.0 (0.6-16.7)
High	6 (24)	3 (9)	6.0 (0.7-48.0)
≤ 12 years education			
None	45(36)	43 (39)	Reference
Very low	27 (22)	32 (29)	0.6 (0.3-1.2)
Low	18 (14)	15 (14)	0.7 (0.3-1.9)
Medium	26 (21)	16 (15)	1.4 (0.6-3.4)
High	9 (7)	3 (3)	2.6 (1.5-13.2)
> 12 years education			
None	81 (58)	156 (63)	Reference
Very low	24 (17)	54 (22)	0.9 (0.5-1.5)
Low	16 (11)	19 (8)	1.9 (0.9-4.1)
Medium	14 (10)	14 (6)	1.8 (0.8-4.2)
High	5 (4)	3 (1)	4.2 (0.8-21.3)
Black			
None	69 (43)	46 (46)	Reference
Very low	36 (23)	31 (31)	0.9 (0.4-1.5)
Low	23 (14)	13 (13)	1.0 (0.4-2.5)
Medium	26 (16)	8 (8)	2.2 (0.9-6.0)
	6 (4)	1 (1)	5.4 (0.5-53.7)
White			
None	46 (52)	137 (60)	Reference
Very low	15 (17)	50 (22)	0.8 (0.4-1.6)
Low	10 (11)	20 (9)	1.5 (0.6-3.7)
Medium	12 (13)	19 (8)	1.7 (0.7-4.0)
High	6 (7)	4 (2)	3.8 (0.9-16.2)

*Includes 240 female cases, 321 female controls, 25 male cases, and 34 male controls; 125 cases and 109 controls with 12 years education or less, 140 cases and 246 controls with at least 12 years education; 160 black cases, 99 black controls, 89 white cases, 230 white controls.

†Subjects are grouped by highest exposure.
High group includes high farming and high trades.
Moderate group includes moderate farming and trades.
Low group includes low farming and trades.
Very low group includes those who farmed at least 20 hours per week but are not included in any higher exposure group.

‡Odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals (CI) estimated by logistic regression adjusted for age, sex, state, race, and education. Since there were no male cases in the very low exposure group, an adjusted odds ratio could not be calculated (NC). The crude odds ratio and confidence interval was estimated by adding 1 count per cell (OR = 0.4, 95% CI 0.02 – 5.8).

Significant test for trend for silica exposure in analysis of all participants, p=0.01.

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Table 5 (revised 2003)
Association of SLE with silica exposure from farming and trades in never- and ever-smokers: stratified and joint effects

Silica exposure	Never smoked			Ever smoked*		
	Cases (n = 162) N (%)	Controls (n = 179) N (%)	OR† (95% CI)	Cases (n = 103) N (%)	Controls (n = 176) N (%)	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
None	87 (54)	100 (56)	Reference	39 (38)	99 (56)	Reference
Very low	32 (20)	43 (24)	0.9 (0.5 – 1.6)	19 (18)	43 (24)	0.7 (0.4 – 1.53))
Low	21 (13)	16 (9)	1.4 (0.6 – 3.1)	13 (13)	18 (10)	1.4 (0.6 – 3.4)
Medium	17 (10)	17 (10)	1.2 (0.5 – 2.8)	23 (22)	13 (7)	3.1 (1.3 – 7.5)
High	5 (3)	3 (2)	2.2 (0.4 – 11.5)	9 (9)	3 (2)	6.3 (1.3 – 30.0)‡
None-low	140 (87)	159 (89)	Reference	71 (69)	160 (91)	0.6 (0.4 – 1.0)
Med-High	22 (13)	20 (11)	1.2 (0.6 – 2.4)	32 (31)	16 (9)	2.4 (1.1 – 4.9)

*Ever smoked: n = 103 cases (39%) and n = 174 controls (49%).
†Estimated odds ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals (CI) adjusted for age, sex, state, race, and education.
‡Interaction for smoking and high or medium silica exposure, Chi-square statistic = 5.117, p=0.024.

Corresponding text changes:

Abstract Corrections
(page 1840)

Results.
"More patients (19%) than controls (10%) had a history of medium- or high-level silica exposure from farming or trades. We observed an association between silica and SLE (medium exposure OR 1.7 [95%CI 1.0-3.2], high exposure OR 3.8 [95%CI 1.2-11.6]) that was seen in separate analyses by sex, race, and at different levels of education.

Results, paragraphs 4 and 5
(pages 1844-5)

Table 4 presents the prevalence of silica exposure from farming and trades combined compared to no silica exposure from either source, and stratified by sex and education. We observed the strongest association for the high exposure group (OR = 3.8), compared to the medium and the low exposure groups (OR = 1.7 and 1.3). The very low exposure group showed a slight inverse association (OR = 0.8). Across these four exposure groups, we observed a monotonic increase in effect (p = 0.01)...

Although smoking was not associated with SLE overall, the association between silica and SLE was greatest among those who have ever regularly smoked (OR = 6.3) (**Table 5**). The joint effect of smoking and medium or high silica exposure (OR = 2.4) was stronger than expected based on the independent effects of smoking in those without high or medium exposure (OR = 0.6) or silica exposure without smoking (OR = 1.2). This represents a statistically significant interaction (p = 0.02).

Results, paragraph 7
(page 1845)

The frequency of most clinical signs and symptoms was the same in silica-exposed patients.... However, hemolytic anemia and leukopenia were less common in silica-exposed cases (OR = 0.1 and 0.4 respectively)....